Section 3 Person's Identity

Person type: PType

Name	Definition
PType	Indicates whether the person is a victim, suspect, or both

Uses
Used to identify a person's role in an incident.

Discussion
Victims are people who died in a suicide, violence-related homicide, legal intervention, as the result of a firearm injury, or from an undetermined manner. A baby who dies as the result of direct, violent injuries sustained before birth should not be recorded as a victim unless he or she was delivered and lived outside the womb for any period of time and was issued both a birth certificate and a death certificate.

Suspects are those suspected of having killed another person in an incident, whether intentionally or (in the case of firearm injuries) unintentionally. When two or more people attack a victim in an incident, all of the attackers should be recorded as suspects, regardless of who actually dealt the fatal blow. For example, in the case of two armed robbers who hold up a store, even if only one actually pulled the trigger, both robbers should be listed as suspected offenders in the homicide.

Both are victims who also killed someone else in the incident. For example, a person who kills his wife and himself would have a Ptype of "Both" as would a person who kills a police officer and is then shot dead himself by another police officer. A suicide victim has a Ptype of "Victim", not "Both", unless they also killed someone else in the incident. A person's status as a victim, suspect, or both should be assigned only with reference to fatal injuries.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
PType	Person type:	Person	Number	1	LR/ER/LR/LR	CME/DC/PR/SHR

Response Options:
PType
  1 Victim
  2 Suspect
  3 Both victim and suspect

Data Standards or Guidelines
NVISS

NAME

Last name: LName
First name: FName
Middle name: MName

Name	Definition
LName	Last name of victim or suspect
FName	First name of victim or suspect
MName	Middle name of victim or suspect

Uses
Personal identifiers are used to uniquely identify an individual for linking data across data sources and for identifying duplicate records. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion
Names are not always accurate unique identifiers, as alternate spellings and versions of a name are common. Some victims and suspects also use one or more aliases. In some reporting sites, an individual data source will require that unique identifiers, such as name or social security number, be stored in hard copy only and not in the electronic database. If this is the case, it is acceptable to leave these fields blank.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
LName	Last name:	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
FName	First name:	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR
MName	Middle name:	Person	Text	50	ER/LR/LR	DC/CME/PR

Response Options:
LName
FName
MName

Social Security #: SSN

Name	Definition
SSN	Social Security number of victim or suspect

Uses

Personal identifiers are used to uniquely identify an individual for linking data across data sources and for identifying duplicate records. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

At some reporting sites, an individual data source will require that unique identifiers, such as name or social security number be stored in hard copy only, and not in the electronic database. If this is the case, it is acceptable to leave these fields blank.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
SSN	Social Security #:	Person	Number	9	LR/ER	CME/DC

Response Options:

SSN

AGE

Date of birth: DOB
Age: Age
Age unit: AgeTyp

Name	Definition
DOB	Date of birth of victim or suspect
Age	Age of victim or suspect
AgeTyp	Type of unit (e.g., years, hours) used to report age

Uses

Age is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses. Date of birth is used to verify age and to assist in uniquely identifying an individual. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

Age is reported using the same conventions that vital statistics data uses to facilitate more precise reporting of newborn and infant ages. It is reported in two variables: "Age" identifies the number of years, months, other units of the victim, and "AgeTyp" identifies the type of unit used. So, for example, a two-month-old baby has an Age of 2, and an AgeTyp of 2 (months). In some cases, the victim's or suspect's exact age will not be known. If age is provided within a five-year age range or less, choose the midpoint of the range; round to the lower year if the midpoint calculation results in a half year. For example, a suspect reported to be 20 to 25 years of age would be entered as 22. If an age range of > 5 years is provided, enter the age as unknown.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
DOB	Date of birth:	Person	Text	10	LR/ER	CME/DC
Age	Age:	Person	Number	3	LR/ER/LR/LR	CME/DC/PR/SHR
AgeTyp	Age unit:	Person	Number	1	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR

Response Options:
DOB
Age
  999   Unknown

AgeTyp

    1   Years
    2   Months
    3   Weeks
    4   Days
    5   Hours
    6   Minutes
    9   Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

U.S. standard death certificate

Person's sex: Sex

Name	Definition
Sex	Sex of the victim or suspect

Uses
The person's sex is standard demographic information used in epidemiologic analyses.

Discussion
None.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
Sex	Person's sex:	Person	Number	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR

Response Options:
Sex
   1 Male
   2 Female
   9 Unknown

RACE

White: White
Black: Black
Asian: Asian
Pacific Islander: PacIsland
American Indian: AmerIndian
Other: OtherRace
Unspecified: Unspecified

Name	Definition
White	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of Europe, North Africa, or the Middle East
Black	Person with origins among any of the black racial groups of Africa
Asian	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of the Far East, Southeast Asia, or the Indian subcontinent
PacIsland	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of the Pacific Islands
AmerIndian	Person with origins among any of the original peoples of North America and who maintains cultural identification through tribal affiliation or community recognition
OtherRace	Other
Unspecified	Unspecified

Uses
Although the biological significance of race has been questioned, data on race are used frequently in public health surveillance and epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Discussion
Racial categories are neither precise nor mutually exclusive, and the concept of race lacks clear scientific definition. Starting in 1977, the federal government sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies through the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting (OMB 1978).

Statistical Policy Directive Number 15 was replaced and superseded on October 30, 1997. According to the standards, the racial and ethnic categories set forth should not be interpreted as being primarily biological or genetic in reference. Race and ethnicity may be thought of in terms of social and cultural characteristics, and ancestry.

The following major changes regarding race were made to the standards: (1) The Asian or Pacific Islander category was separated into two, replacing the existing four categories with five; (2) When self-identification is used, there should be a method for reporting more than one race that should take the form of multiple responses to a single question and should not include a "multiracial" category; (3) Some changes were made to the definitions of the categories, e.g., Central and South American Indians should be classified as American Indian.

These new standards were used by the U.S. Census Bureau in the 2000 decennial census. Other Federal programs have been instructed to adopt the standards as soon as possible, but not later than January 1, 2003, for household surveys, administrative forms and records, and other data collections. Most state health departments have not adopted the new race categories in their vital statistics registries for 2003; rather, each state has set its own start-up date for the new format and these dates range over the next few years.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
White	White:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Black	Black:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Asian	Asian:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
PacIsland	Pacific Islander:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
AmerIndian	American Indian:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
OtherRace	Other:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR
Unspecified	Unspecified:	Person	Checkbox	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR

Response Options:
White
Black
Asian
PacIsland
AmerIndian
OtherRace
Unspecified
    0 No
    1 Yes

Data Standards or Guidelines
Office of Management and Budget, Revisions to the Standards for Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html.

Hispanic/Latino/Spanish: Ethnic

Name	Definition
Ethnic	Ethnicity of the victim or suspect of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or other Spanish culture or origin, regardless of race.

Uses

Data on ethnicity can be used in public health surveillance, and in epidemiologic, clinical, and health services research.

Discussion

Ethnicity is a concept used to differentiate population groups on the basis of shared cultural characteristics or geographic origins. A variety of cultural attributes contribute to ethnic differentiation, including language, patterns of social interaction, religion, and styles of dress. However, ethnic differentiation is imprecise and fluid. It is contingent upon a sense of group identity that can change over time and that involves subjective and attitudinal influences. Since 1977, the federal government has sought to standardize data on race and ethnicity among its agencies through the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) Statistical Policy Directive Number 15: Race and Ethnic Standards for Federal Statistics and Administrative Reporting (OMB 1978). The revision to Directive Number 15 replaces the two ethnic categories — Hispanic and Not of Hispanic Origin — with "Hispanic or Latino" and "Not Hispanic or Latino".

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
Ethnic	Hispanic/Latino/Spanish:	Person	Number	1	ER/LR/LR/LR	DC/CME/SHR/PR

Response Options:

Ethnic

- 0 Not Hispanic or Latino
- 1 Hispanic or Latino
- 9 Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines

Office of Management and Budget, Revisions to the Standards for Classification of Federal Data on Race and Ethnicity: http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/fedreg/ombdir15.html.

ADDRESS

Address: ResAddres
City: Place
County: ResCounty
State: ResState
 ZIP code: ResZip
Country: Countr
US Census tract: CensSt
US Census block group: CensBlk

Name	Definition
ResAddres	Residential street address of the victim or suspect
Place	Residential city address of the victim or suspect. FIPS 5-digit city/town code ("place" code)
ResCounty	Residential county address of victim or suspect, FIPS 3-digit county code
ResState	Residential state address of victim or suspect, FIPS 2-digit state code
ResZip	Residential zip code, 5-digit zip code
Countr	Residential country of victim or suspect
CensSt	U.S. Census tract of residence of victim or suspect
CensBlk	U.S. Census block group of residence of victim or suspect

Uses

The address is useful to determine the agency responsible for potential public health interventions, to undertake geocoding, and to calculate population-based injury rates. The address can also be used to gain access to U.S. Census information about the socioeconomic status of the victim's neighborhood. These data elements also identify non-U.S. residents. See the Introduction section of this manual for a discussion about handling variables that can identify individual persons or agencies.

Discussion

If a person is currently residing in a short-term facility such as a rehabilitation hospital, drug treatment program, jail, etc., use his or her home address as their residential address. If a person is residing in a long-term facility, such as a college dormitory, prison, or residential nursing home, use the institution's address. If they are living in a short-term facility and no residential address is noted, use the address of the short-term facility. The address information should be collected at the local level in a format that meets the local standards for geocoding. Reporting sites planning to geocode their data at the local level can generate the census block group and tract in which the incident occurred from a geocoding program. In some states, the vital statistics registry or police department will have already geocoded the address and will have census tract and block group informa-

tion available. The person's city/town ("place") and county are coded using standard Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes. If the state or country of residence is unknown, enter 99. If the person is a resident of a U.S. territory, enter the FIPS code for that territory (see the following list). If the person is not a resident of a U.S. state or territory, enter 88 for "Not applicable". In general, use whatever is coded on the death certificate as the place of residence. This should handle tourists, itinerants, part-time residents, etc. If there is no death certificate, as for living suspects, use whatever state of residence is provided by the CME and police. Native American reservations should be coded as the state in which it is located. An update of the NVDRS software will provide these codes in drop-down menus with a convenient user interface. In the meantime, states are being provided with a hard-copy code list of county codes and place codes for their state. For out-of-state addresses, or as an alternative to manually searching for codes, the following website will supply FIPS place and county codes: http://geonames.usgs.gov/ fips55.html. FIPS place codes are frequently more specific than standard city/town designations. For example, they frequently supply codes for neighborhoods of cities. CDC will provide states with a crosswalk that maps FIPS place codes that fall within a recognized city or town to that larger political entity. Note: Vital Statistics data use two coding systems for states: FIPS and their own system. Please use the FIPS version here.

Name	Label	Table	Type	Field length	Priority	Primacy
ResAddres	Address:	Person	Text	50	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
Place	City:	Person	Number	5	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResCounty	County:	Person	Number	4	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResState	State:	Person	Number	2	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
ResZip	ZIP code:	Person	Number	5	LR/ER/LR	CME/DC/PR
Countr	Country:	Person	Text	45	O/O/O	CME/DC/PR
CensSt	US Census tract:	Person	Text	7	O	DC
CensBl	US Census block group:	Person	Text	1	O	DC

Response Options:
ResAddres
    9 Unknown
Place
ResCounty
ResState
    1 Alabama
    2 Alaska
    4 Arizona
    5 Arkansas

6	California
8	Colorado
9	Connecticut
10	Delaware
11	District of Columbia
12	Florida
13	Georgia
15	Hawaii
16	Idaho
17	Illinois
18	Indiana
19	Iowa
20	Kansas
21	Kentucky
22	Louisiana
23	Maine
24	Maryland
25	Massachusetts
26	Michigan
27	Minnesota
28	Mississippi
29	Missouri
30	Montana
31	Nebraska
32	Nevada
33	New Hampshire
34	New Jersey
35	New Mexico
36	New York
37	North Carolina
38	North Dakota
39	Ohio
40	Oklahoma
41	Oregon
42	Pennsylvania
43	Puerto Rico
44	Rhode Island
45	South Carolina
46	South Dakota
47	Tennessee
48	Texas
49	Utah
50	Vermont
51	Virginia
53	Washington
54	West Virginia
55	Wisconsin
56	Wyoming
60	American Samoa

64   Federated States of Micronesia
66   Guam
68   Marshall Islands
69   Northern Mariana Islands
70   Palau
72   Puerto Rico
74   U.S. Minor Outlying Islands
78   Virgin Islands of the U.S.

ResZip

CensSt

9999.99   Unknown

CensBl

9   Unknown

Countr

Afghanistan	Burundi	Estonia
Albania	Cambodia	Ethiopia
Algeria	Cameroon	Falkland Islands
American Samoa	Canada	Faroe Islands
Andorra	Cape Verde	Fiji
Angola	Cayman Islands	Finland
Anguilla	Central African Republic	France
Antigua and Barbuda	Chad	French Guiana
Argentina	Chile	French Polynesia
Armenia	China	Gabon
Aruba	Christmas Island	Gambia, The
Australia	Cocos (Keeling) Islands	Georgia
Austria	Colombia	Germany
Azerbaijan	Comoros	Ghana
Bahamas, The	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	Gibraltar
Bahrain	Congo, Republic of the	Greece
Bangladesh	Cook Islands	Greenland
Barbados	Costa Rica	Grenada
Belarus	Cote d'Ivoire	Guadeloupe
Belgium	Croatia	Guam
Belize	Cuba	Guatemala
Benin	Cyprus	Guernsey
Bermuda	Czech Republic	Guinea
Bhutan	Denmark	Guinea-Bissau
Bolivia	Djibouti	Guyana
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Dominica	Haiti
Botswana	Dominican Republic	Holy See
Brazil	Ecuador	Honduras
British Virgin Islands	Egypt	Hong Kong
Brunei Darussalam	El Salvador	Hungary
Bulgaria	Equatorial Guinea	Iceland
Burkina Faso	Eritrea	India

Indonesia
Iran
Iraq
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Jamaica
Jan Mayen
Japan
Jersey
Jordan
Kazakstan
Kenya
Kiribati
Korea-North
Korea-South
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Laos
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Liberia
Libya
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macao
Macedonia
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Man
Marshall Islands
Martinique
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mayotte
Mexico
Micronesia
Moldova
Monaco
Mongolia
Montserrat

Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nauru
Nepal
Netherlands
Netherlands Antilles
New Caledonia
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Niue
Norfolk Island
Northern Mariana Islands
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Palau
Palestine
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Pitcairn
Poland
Portugal
Puerto Rico
Qatar
Reunion
Romania
Russia
Rwanda
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Pierre and Miquelon
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Singapore

Slovakia
Slovenia
Solomon Islands
Somalia
South Africa
Spain
Sri Lanka
St. Helena
Sudan, The
Suriname
Svalbard
Swasiland
Sweden
Switzerland
Syria
Taiwan
Tajikistan
Tanzania
Thailand
Togo
Tokelau
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Turks and Caicos Islands
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Venezuela
Vietnam
Virgin Islands of the United States
Wallis and Futuna
Western Sahara
Yemen
Yugoslavia
Zambia
Zimbabwe
Other
Unknown

Data Standards or Guidelines
Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS); National Institute of Standards and Technologies; U.S. Bureau of the Census; U.S. Postal Service